

THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

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{ A Weekly Whig Chronicle of the Times, the People, and the Country. }

{ "WE SHALL ALWAYS BE VICTORIOUS WHEN WE ALL PULL TOGETHER!" }

DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 454.

THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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TERMS OF THE PAPER.

Per annum, in advance, : : : \$2.00
Within six months, : : : 2.50
At the end of the year, : : : 3.00
If any person procuring a copy, subscribes and remitting as \$10, will receive a copy as year gratis.
If we will give one copy of the Tribune, and one copy of either Graham's, Godey's, or Sartain's Magazine, one year, for \$4.
If no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.
If all letters and communications addressed through the post office, must be post-paid, or they will not be taken from the office.

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Plain and Fancy Book and Job Printing, of every description, such as:
BOOKS, CONCERT BILLS, POSTERS, CIRCULARS, SALE BILLS, CARDS—ALL SIZES, HAND BILLS, ELECTION TICKETS, BLANKS, ETC., ETC.
Executed with neatness and dispatch, at the Tribune Office. Give us a trial!

VARIETIES.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—It appears by recent accounts from California that every occupation in which labor is required in that New State is oversaturated, so that the thousands of poor young men in the old States who have lately left comfortable homes will, it is feared, endure much privation and distress. Those who intend to emigrate should ponder well before starting. Letters have recently been received from a company of twenty-five mechanics who went out from Boston three months ago, and it is said that they all concur in saying that San Francisco and the other large cities in that section of the country are thronged with persons of every trade, unable to procure work of any kind. Another of the party an excellent machinist, went on to take a situation where he was to receive something like \$100 per month. When he arrived he found that the firm for whom he was to work had failed, and at last accounts he had been unable to obtain a single day's work.—*Balt. Sun.*

REPORTED GOLD DISCOVERY IN GRADADA.—We noticed some months since the departure of an expedition from Panama to make explorations on the coast of Chocoma, in search of the gold mine said to exist in that vicinity. This project was subsequently abandoned, owing to the illness of the director of the party, but appears to have been resumed, and the Panama Star of the 11th ult. announces the arrival there of a large amount of gold, the first fruits of the enterprise.—*It says:*

Great was our surprise on entering the office to see about fifteen hundred ounces of the pure article, superior to and clearer than any we ever saw in California. It is of that fine scaly description so much admired for its beauty, and so prized for its purity. We inquired whether it was not California gold, but had our doubts at once removed by an invoice thereof being presented to us from one of the first houses in our city, representing it to be of Chocoma gold. Now, therefore, the matter is settled, and there is no more doubt about the Chocoma mines and the practicability of working them.

Somebody says that Deril is a mean word any way you can fix it. You can't make a respectable word out of it anyhow. Remove the d and it is evil, remove the e and it is vile, remove the t and it is ill, and remove the i and the l and it sounds like hell.

'Tis wicked to persist in kissing a pretty girl when she declares she wishes you not to. It looks as though you doubted her word.

Some constables in Maine, hunting for ruin, entered a house and found a woman rocking a cradle, and singing "Hush-a-bye-baby." Not finding the "crier," one of them, more cunning than the rest, made a dash at the baby-clothes, exclaiming, "Sweet little baby—how much he looks like his father!" And sure enough, so it did—for lo! and behold, the little offspring turned out to be a keg of rum, with a night-cap on.

Daniel Tucker, who has been so often warned to "get out of the way," is said to have been run over by a train of cars in Arkansas.

"Hot for California," seems to be the general cry now all over the country.—*Phil. Sun.*

Yes, and for gold after you get there.—*St. Louis Signal.*

Yes, and high as in the which with to get down to some cases.—*See. Bore parol.*



FROM THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY FRIEND.

LINES TO A FRIEND.

Let others call thee fair and kind,
As well they know thee art,
And praise the beauties of thy mind,
Thy gentleness of heart.

Of love sincere, let others tell—
That echo of the inner heart;
Its joys, its pains, thou'lt know full well
Before thy youthful days depart.

Let others sing of hope and cheer,
The gloom of life 'twill brighten,
'Twill often check the starting tear,
And many a care 'twill lighten.

Gentle praise, and kindly warning,
Sweet words of hope and cheer
Are needed in life's early morning,
To guide our wand'ring here.

But I will sing of Friendship true,
A nobler theme, a holier strain,
And trust in after days, that you
Will glance it over once again.

And kindly live a thought to him,
Whose Friendship deep and true;
Who tolls the lights of life grow dim,
Will fondly think of you.

I've Something Sweet to tell you.

BY MRS. FRANCIS OSGOOD.

I've something sweet to tell you,
But the secret you must keep;
And remember, if it's 'till night,
'I am talking in my sleep."

For I know I am but dreaming,
When I think your love is mine;
And I know they are but seeming,
All the hopes that round me shine.

So, remember, when I tell you
What I can no longer keep,
We are none of us responsible
For what we say in sleep.

My pretty secret's coming!
Oh, listen with your heart;
And you shall hear it humming
So close, 'twill make you start.

Oh, shut your eyes so earnest,
Or mine will wildly weep;
Have you! I adore you! but—
'I am talking in my sleep."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY FRIEND.

PURSELEY'S LEAP;

OR,

THE RECLAIMED PRODIGAL.

THE young hero of Bolton, Henry de Pursley, by a long course of the most reckless extravagance and dissipation had involved himself to such an extent, that his father, far advanced in the vale of years, irritated and exasperated by continual and large demands upon his purse and property, perpetually refused to assist him any further, and in a moment of extreme indignation forbade him at the peril of incurring his curse, to approach his presence, until he had, by a new and reformed line of conduct, atoned for the past vices. Betrothed to a lady of rank and beauty in the neighborhood, his prodigality had induced her, at the earnest suggestion of her kindred—to annul all proceedings of courtship or marriage between them, and this cast off by father and mistress, the young, yet not utterly debased libertine began to feel stings of that inward monitor, which—even at this eleventh hour—he had good sense and resolution to encourage rather than to stifle.

For several months Henry de Pursley had contrived to evade his enraged creditors, but at length he was traced to the little cottage of his nurse, not half a mile from the paternal mansion. In the dark of the twilight he stole from the arms of his weeping fostering mother, and determined to make one last appeal to his father, advanced stealthily and sadly to the Hall. He reached the doors, but he reached them not unobserved nor unpunished.

The myrmidons of the law were on his track, and only waited to see him fairly housed, ere they rushed upon their prey. The old gentleman was sitting in the twilight near a casement, on whose panes the red glories of the departing day shone faintly. His thoughts were of his oustcast child, but no feeling of compassionate forgiveness was mixed with those reflections. His eyes rested on the already extensive tract of belted timber, of which his lands had been shorn to foster the reckless expenditure of that child and his breast was full of bitterness toward poor Henry; when at that very unpropitious moment a voice—a well known voice crying for "Pardon! pardon!" rang in his ears, and he beheld his repentant son at his feet!

"B'gon! prodigal! begone! Approach me not! I curse you!" cried the old man, "fly this instant or I summon my menials to fling you forth into the hands of your pursuers."

Scarcely had the cruel menace passed the lips of the obdurate parent, ere loud and angry voices announced the proximity of danger; and the faithful nurse hair-dragged her sorrow-stunned foster down a narrow back staircase, which entering through the gardens, led to the banks of the river, and was still unregarded.

Henry flew with the agility of youth and terror. He passed the little postern that leads to the open country, but his path to the roads—to the hills—to the woods—is barred; on every side he hears the tramp of many feet, and the shouts of many voices. To the right or to the left, peril lies. Before him is the precipice and the river—perhaps escape—perhaps death! one moment he hesitates—another, and he sees his pursuers close upon him—the next and he is on the verge of the cliff! He draws a long breath—murmurs the name of

Kathrine—thinks a prayer—and with scarce a hope of aught save death, springs from the promontory! That promontory is full ninety feet above the bed of the Ribble!

The ancient mansion of Gisburne contained one desolate heart, on the day that beheld the stern Marmaduke de Pursley humbled and penitent for the cruelty which had driven his only child from his feet to a watery grave! A girl of extreme beauty sat in one of those little rooms, so often seen in the houses of our ancestors, that partake a divided character of solemnity and cheerfulness. There are scriptural paintings of high merit, to give a something of religious solemnity to its interior, augmented by the stained glass of an oriel window, while a harp, a lute, books, and a vase or two of flowers, agreeably mellowed the otherwise sombre aspect of the place. It was now, indeed, the sanctuary to which a sincere mourner had retreated, in order, by prayer and communion with her own heart, to attain some degree of composure, ere she mingled in scenes where, though the intensity of her grief might win respect, it would fail to meet with that deep sympathy so consoling to the afflicted.

Katherine of Gisburne was yet young, though left sole and undisputed mistress of the lands and heritages of Ribblesdale; when her sense of duty induced her to discard the libertine heir of De Pursley, she struggled in vain to conquer an attachment which had grown with her growth, and which, in truth, was appreciated and returned. She spent some hours in devotion, and many tears had fallen for him whom she believed to have perished beneath the waters of the Ribble, when a low tap at the door of the apartment announced an intruder. Slowly and composedly she inquired, "Who is there?"

"My lady," said an attendant, "Magery Moon entreats admittance for a brief space."

"She comes to sorrow with me," said Katherine, mentally. "It will be a trial, but I may not selfishly refuse the nurse of poor Henry." Then bidding the servant to admit the old woman, she seated herself, until the opening and closing of the door warning her that the guest was in her presence, she turned round to greet her. The aged nurse stood intently gazing on the countenance of Katherine, and with a low courtesy, exclaimed—"You have been weeping for him! you do not then cease to love him!"

"No, no, good Margery," cried the lady of Ribblesdale. "You know I ever loved him—I never shall love another."

And, with an uncontrollable burst of passionate grief she flung her arms around the neck of the woman.

"God bless thee, my fair and good child," cried old Margery, "I knew it was so, and all will yet be well, and he will deserve thy love."

Katherine started. She gazed on the face of the nurse, as if to ascertain that scrutiny whether the senses of her visitor were not wandering, and with some degree of alarm she perceived a smile steal across her withered features.

"Hush, dear lady," said the nurse, lowering her voice to a whisper, "be not agitated or fearful—he lives!"

And it was quite true—the promontory was full ninety feet above the bed of the Ribble, but Henry was saved! The waters were then high, swollen by long rains, and a sudden storm had increased each tributary torrent. He sank and rose, and finally, for he was an expert swimmer, he reached the opposite bank, though far down the stream; whence, in the advanced darkness of the night, he effected his escape to Gisburne, where a dangerous illness held him for many days. The sun of prosperity, however, arose over his supposed grave, for his father's heart softened, and melted at the narration of his child's death. Henry had gained the hut of his foster brother, and watched and tended by his faithful old nurse, Magery Moon, he recovered to find himself once more restored to the arms of his father and the affections of his mistress. Nor was his after life stained by even the shadow of a blot, such as had marred the beauty of his youth. So runs the legend of Pursley's Leap.

At a meeting of the Democratic friends on Monday night, one of the candidates for the common council, who once dissipated but now is reformed, made a speech, in which he commended Democracy in general, and the ticket which his name ornamented in particular. This so elated a well known and eloquent advocate of Democracy that he immediately rose and said that "he was rejoiced to find that there was one man in Portsmouth who could leave off getting drunk without forsaking the Democratic party."

THE CAPTURE OF LOPEZ. REWARDED.—The man named Castaneda, who captured Lopez, has returned to Havana laden with honors. The Queen gave him six thousand dollars, and made him an esquire in the rural militia with a salary of one hundred and ten dollars a month; ten negroes and a tract of land have been given to him. The order of Isabel decorates his person; his children are to be educated at the expense of the government; and while in Spain, he was permitted the favor of kissing the hands of the Queen and the little Princess. He can neither read nor write.

Cure for Toothache.—Mr. James Beaton, of Airdrie, says Gum Copal, when dissolved in chloroform, forms an excellent compound for soothing the holes of decayed teeth. I have used it very frequently, and the benefit my patients have derived from it has been truly astonishing. The application is simple and easy. I clean out the hole, and moisten a little cotton with the solution; I introduce this into the decayed part, and in every instance the relief has been most instantaneous. The chloroform removes the pain, and the gum copal resists the action of the saliva, the application is agreeable, those who may labor under this dreadful malady would do well to make a trial of it.—*Medical Times in Jour. Dent. Science.*

FORGIVEN SLAVES IN CANADA.—The Anti-slavery association of Canada met at Toronto on the 24th. The society report for the year only the receipt of \$330 besides clothing, but the report states the number of refugees, who have entered Canada during the last two years, at between five and six thousand, and the whole number of colored persons in Canada, is estimated at thirty thousand. The association is opposed to African colonization, and refuses to contribute to the scheme of migration to the West Indies. The association is in communication with the British and foreign anti-slavery society, and the American anti-slavery society.

Origin of Cant Phrases.
"Good as wheat."

In the State of Tennessee, there is a certain village, boasting of its tavern, three stores, and four groceries, where, from morning till night, and from night till dawn, a person entering the store, may find, in the tavern, stores, or groceries, aforesaid, one or more groups of persons playing cards. Gambling there is reduced to a science—the his cry of the four Kings is thoroughly studied, and from the school-boy to the grey-haired veteran—from the miss in her teens to the mother of a large family—they are all initiated into the mysteries of high, low, jack, game; right and left bawlers; the honors and odd tricks. One of the best players in the village was Major Smith the tavern-keeper; or, as he expressed it, the proprietor of the hotel; a widower, who, like

"Japhibah Judge in Israel,
Hail a daughter passing fair."

Fanny, the daughter, was one of the prettiest girls in Tennessee, and therefore one of the prettiest in the world; for we here disagree in order to lay down, as our *ipse dixit*, that Tennessee women, in point of beauty, are matchless. The sweetheart of Miss Fanny was a young farmer, residing in the neighborhood, whom we shall designate by the name of Bob.

It happened, that one day before harvest, the young man was detained in the village, and night found him as usual at

the hotel, seated between the Major and his charming daughter. After a desultory conversation between the two gentlemen, on the state of the weather, the prospects of approaching harvest, and such important topics of conversation, the Major asked Robert how his wheat crop promised to yield. In reply, he was told that the young farmer expected to make at least a hundred bushels. The Major appeared to study for a moment, then abruptly proposed a game of old sledge or "seven-up," the stakes to be his daughter Fanny against the crop of wheat. This, of course, the young man indignantly refused, because he could not bear the idea that the hand of her he loved should be made the subject of a bet, or that he should win a wife by gambling for her; and, perhaps, because he knew the old man was "hard to beat," and that there was a strong probability of his losing both wheat and wife.

It was not until that the Major, with his usual obstinacy had sworn, that unless he won her, he should never have her, that the young man was forced reluctantly to consent to play.

The table was placed, the candles lit, the cards produced, and the players took their seats, with Miss Fanny between them to watch the progress of the game. The cards were regularly shuffled and cut, and it fell to the Major's lot to deal. The first hand was played, and Robert made gift, to his opponent high, low, game. Robert then dealt—the Major begged—it was given, and the Major again made three to his opponent's one.

"Six to two," said Miss Fanny, with a sigh. The Major, as he again dealt the cards, winked knowingly and said, "I am good for that wheat, Master Bob." The old man turned up a trump—it was spade. Fanny glanced at her father's hand—her heart sank—he held the three and eight spots, and the king! She then looked at Robert's hand, and lo! he held the ace, queen, deuce, and jack of knave. She whispered Robert to beg—he did so.

"Take it," said the Major. "Three to six," said Miss Fanny, aloud. Robert led his deuce, which the Major took with his three spot, and followed by playing the king. Robert put his queen on it. The Major, supposing it was the young man's last trump, leant over the table, and tapping the last trick with his finger, said "That's good as wheat." "Is it?" asked Robert, as he displayed to the eyes of the astonished Major the ace and jack yet in his hand. "High, low, jack, gift, and the game," shouted Robert. "Out," ejaculated Miss Fanny. "Good as wheat," added Robert as he flung his arms around her neck and kissed her.

In due time they were married, and ever after that, when any thing occurred of a pleasant nature to the happy couple, they would express their emphatic approbation of it by the phrase, "Good as wheat."

PARTICULARLY GOOD.—It is certainly right in a man who undertakes to reform one vile habit to try and get rid other with which he may be afflicted. When a man eschews drunkenness, he ought at the same time give up Democracy. It appears, however, from the subjoined, that there is one man in New Hampshire, who has only given up one-half his bad habits. The Portsmouth Journal tells the story, and it is certainly one of the best we have seen lately. Here it is.—*Jour.*

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Judge Monroe's Address.
We lay before our readers the following corrected copy of the able and judicious address delivered by Hon. T. Monroe, last week to the Graduating Class at Transylvania Law School:

Bachelors of Law.
On behalf of the Faculty, I congratulate you on your success in obtaining, on their recommendation, the honor just conferred on you by this honorable Institution.

On occasions of this sort, it is common to refer to the season the Graduate has spent in his collegiate course and professional studies, secluded from the world, and then expatiate upon the epoch of its termination and his entry upon the affairs of life; then, after stating the principles of action which ought to govern him in his professional course, to present to his view the high rewards that await every one who recognizes the occasion as in fact but the commencement of his education, and shall persevere in his efforts to accomplish what he had begun. Now I might proceed and make out my address by a compilation of these common places, a thousand I am repeated.

But this is not a common place age, nor are we a common place people; and much such matter I would have to employ, would be wholly unfit. The youths with us are not secluded in schools and occupied with their books until majority and then suddenly ushered upon the world, but are in all the bustle of life from infancy—are men at puberty—statesmen at bare majority and at the time being educated. Whether this in all its extent be well or no, I do not stop to discuss, but will pass on with this single remark—it corresponds with the extraordinary growth and rapid extension of our great Republic; but whether it will have any effect in the perpetuation of our free institutions of which it is the effect, is a problem I will in like manner pass, and direct your attention to a single fact.

Every man in possession of a position in our noble profession, worthy of your ambition, has exerted great and continued power in the successful study of the books of the Law. It matters not, now, at what period this was done, whether before or after he had read the world; but that his intellectual power had been exerted and the work performed before his elevation, is just as certain as that this great edifice was not erected without either intellectual or physical force.

Here, then, is an unquestionable fact; and the fair inference is, that your elevation can be effected only by such exertion of your intellectual power. The Divine may be called out and enlightened from above—suit the prophesies of old were taught in schools, and Paul was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel. The Legislator may be called by the public voice, but all the powers of the people cannot make a Lawyer.

But what is this power of which we speak? Is it intellectual action? Certainly there can be no exertion of force, moral or physical, without action; but this is not power, but its effect. Is it what is called attention, memory, reason, or all of them combined. There can, it is true, be no intellectual power exerted, without these things; but they are no more the power of the mind, than the machinery of that rapid Car now dashing up that plain, is the power that propels it—no more than is the instrument of that Telegraph or common carrier of thoughts, its power. It is true, mechanics talk of mechanic power, but this is only for want of a better term. This only deserves the name which first causes the action. This power of the engine or battery then, is the caloric or electric fluid. This creates and maintains its action. What, then, is the power of the mind, which causes its action and propels its machinery? *The will.* This, then, is your motive power. And—

It necessarily follows, that your success, depends exactly as much on your will, as does the action of the physical machine on its motive power. Now, here I might stop and tell you, Go make your eyes, and lay the foundation of your own monuments.

But perhaps some one may fear he has not the strength of will to propel him to the execution of such a work. If you are certain you have not, then abandon the profession at once, and adopt some inferior occupation. If the metaphysics of the Law are too difficult, then select some occupation in physics—enter commerce, engage in agriculture, adopt politics and become a legislator, or turn doctor or hero. In such occupations, a man is often built up by the industry or skill or capital or toils of other people—but in the bar every man must be his own architect, and can employ only his own materials.

But do not be too readily discouraged. The fact that you are here, shows that you have some strength of will, and nothing of the mind is more improvable. Every hour of exertion will at once add to its employment, and diminish the *vis inertia* which had resisted it.

This is not all; I have been calling the study of Law work, but with your intellects in full action with the view to the comprehension of the whole system of jurisprudence founded on the very nature and constitutions of men and government, in all their relations, and will constantly exercise your own faculties in observing the bearings of the several

parts upon each other, and their relation to the whole, and will persevere in your efforts for a reasonable time. I will guarantee that your study will not only seem to be irksome, but will presently afford you the highest enjoyment, and then you will have accomplished upon yourself, what is most desirable—for this life, I can may then look back on all which was work with pleasure, because it will have been done, and contemplate all you have yet to do without dread of reversion, because it will have ceased to be work; and you will have the means of wealth, honor and power in your hands and hands to do good.

That you may speedily achieve all this and long live to enjoy it, is our earnest prayer.
Farewell.

HAT.
Successors to G. O. Bain, Higgins, Black, Main St., Lexington, Ky.
A New York, Philadelphia and Paris Spring Styles of Hats and Caps.

Purchased FOR CASH, in the Eastern Cities, by one of the firm, a practical hatter, fully acquainted with the wants of the Lexington market. They flatter themselves that they can offer superior inducements to purchasers, both in reference to qualities and prices.

They have a superior article of the "Panama Fur Hat" for Spring and Summer. It is a light, airy and beautiful article. Their stock of STRAW GOODS, embracing every variety of shape and style; among which is the Ladies' New Style Riding Hats, a most beautiful article. Also, CHILDREN'S PAN-CLOTH HATS, in great variety.

Our Wholesale Department
Is now complete, and we are prepared to offer Great Inducements, and invite the particular attention of Country Merchants.
Lexington, March 19, '52

New Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.
ARNER H. OWINGS. JOHN F. VIRDEN.
OWINGS & VIRDEN, Merchant Tailors,
In the Batterton House Building, one door west of the Court House.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the gentlemen of Danville and the surrounding country, that they have just received and opened a large and well selected stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Of all the most admired and fashionable patterns, which for Cash, or to principal dealers on short time, they pledge themselves to make up in good style, and sell as cheap as similar garments can be purchased at any regular house in the West. If their work does not prove satisfactory, both in fit and workmanship, they will not hesitate to retain it themselves. In addition to their stock of Cloths, &c., they have a large and handsome supply of Cravats, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts.

Gleason, Phelps, & Co.,
Among the most popular and useful of all the most favored of the West, they are keeping a complete stock of every variety of necessary and desirable goods, and are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, both in reference to qualities and prices.

N. B. Phelps has been selected by the Board of Directors of the RAILROAD COASTING CO., to be the agent for the sale of their well made, from regular shaped and well selected goods, at low rates.
Danville, March 12, 1852

RECEIVED
OF Tobacco, Hemp, Coffee, Horses, Sheep, and all kinds of Goods, and all kinds of Heavy and Light Freight to New York, Boston, &c.
The route of Railroad between Cincinnati and Cleveland, via Columbus, will be fully prepared with engines and cars on the opening of navigation, to transport large quantities of Freight, with expedition and at low rates. These Routes will be connected by daily lines of first class steamers with Dunkirk and Buffalo, and with Ogdensburg by a line of steam propellers.

The New York and Erie—the Central Line between Buffalo and Albany, and the Boston and Ogdensburg Railroads, have largely increased their stock of machinery, and have otherwise made preparations to do a large business at low rates.

Before the close of navigation, the Lake Shore Road will be completed, forming a continuous line to New York, Boston, &c., and enabling this line of Roads to offer great inducements to shippers, at all seasons of the year.

W. H. CLEMENT, Sup't.
Cincinnati, March 19, '52
DR. J. T. DUNGHY,
HAVING permanently settled in Danville, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Danville and the surrounding country in the various branches of his profession. OFFICE on Main street, immediately over the Post Office.
Feb 13, '52

Goose Creek Salt!
A LARGE supply just received. We have made an arrangement, by which persons can be supplied at all times with a quantity of this Salt, at the lowest market price.
JONA. NICHOLS & CO.
March 19, 1852

EXTRACTION article of N. O. Sugar, just received and for sale Low for Cash, by
J. B. FOLING.
Aug 23

CENTRAL HOUSE, DANVILLE, KY.

Main Street, adjoining the Bank.

THIS large and splendid Tavern Stand has lately been repaired and fitted up in splendid style, and is now under the management of the subscriber, former proprietor of the Green House, Somerset, where he is fully prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, and in a manner and style that shall not be surpassed. He will also run a STAGE regularly twice a week, from Danville to Somerset, this spring, summer and fall. He returns his sincere thanks to all his old customers for past favors, hoping they will call and seal him again when convenient.
JAS. W. GRIFFIN.
Danville, Feb 13, '52

BOARDING.



DAVIE, KY.,
Friday Morning, April 23 1852.

White Ticket for 1852.
Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

For President,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
OF KENTUCKY.

Can't get out of our country friends bring us in a load or two of wool. Some have promised us to do so, but have thus far neglected it.

We are indebted to H. W. T. Ward, B. E. Grey, R. H. Stanton, J. R. Underwood, and A. White, for favors, in the way of Public Documents, Speeches, &c.

THE INFANT DECEASED, MASTER B. A. ENGLISH.—We understand this remarkable little prodigy will give the citizens of this place a specimen of his drum beating tonight. We copy the following notice from the "Kentucky Statesman":

THE INFANT DECEASED.—It will be seen by an advertisement that this wonderful child will continue his drum beating the remainder of the week. Every night has Independent Hall been crowded to witness his extraordinary performance, and last night it would have been difficult for any more persons to get in to the Hall. Every seat was occupied, and hundreds were compelled to stand.

We have been informed that the route of the Railroad from this place to Lexington, has been decided as far as Nicholasville is concerned, that place being made a point, thereby securing \$75,000 to the stock of the road.

The negro man Paman, who killed Wm B. Craig, his young master, has been apprehended, and is now in the jail in this place. He was taken in Harrison county, and lodged in the Cincinnati jail. Notice having been given to the proper authorities in this county, he was sent for and brought to this place.

Mr. Ward's Speech.—We published in our last paper, not doubting its correctness, the telegraphic report of our Representative's speech in Congress, but we have since learned that the extract as given, was incorrect. We publish this morning a synopsis of his speech as given in the Washington Republic, which is doubtless authentic. We are truly sorry that Mr. Ward was so misrepresented, and would be willing to make all necessary acknowledgments, if we thought any due. We do not know, as that any are necessary, and for the present, will accept none. It is but justice to Mr. W., when we say, that we like the style of his speech, and consider it rather a better effort than is customary with new members, yet we can not differ with him in many respects.

We think under all the circumstances, his position is one not at all enviable, and one that will not meet with favor from the district he represents. We are not opposed to his enlisting upon Gen. Scott, for otherwise. As a man, we admire him, and as a soldier and patriot, we are willing to give him all honor; yet we cannot, under existing circumstances, endorse his nomination for the Presidency, and we would here remark, that until he gives his views and sentiments upon certain important questions, Kentucky will not support him. If Mr. Ward went to Congress to legislate for a body, then we have nothing to say; but if, as we believe, he represents the 4th district, he does it regardless of the feelings or wishes of his constituency. Kentucky has presented Mr. Fillmore to the consideration of the National Convention as her first choice for the Presidency, and expects her Representatives, in behalf of the people, to give him their support.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.—The Washington Telegraph, of the 14th inst., says: Mr. Clay continues feeble, and subject to frequent changes, generally produced by the varying weather. He passes most of his hours in the day in seeing up or procuring his chamber. It is only occasionally that he is obliged to keep his bed in the day-time. When the weather continues favorable for any length of time his improvement is a wayward matter.

THE Maysville Eagle says, a paragraph is going the rounds stating that the Whig members of the New York Legislature, by a vote of 53 to 1, have declared in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency. It should be added to this statement that the Whig members, not favorable to Gen. Scott's nomination, were not in attendance. We presume, if a counter movement were made, Mr. Fillmore would be recommended by a vote of 50 to 0.

We are gratified to see that the States throughout the South are holding conventions and appointing delegates to attend the National Convention. This is what we desire to see, and this is what nearly the entire South has done. The Missouri Whig State Convention assembled at St. Louis on the 19th inst., on which occasion a large number of delegates, from all sections of the State were in attendance, and every thing went off in the most satisfactory manner. The first day was spent in appointing committees and laying off the State into districts, and that business being through, the Convention adjourned to meet on the next morning. At the appointed hour, the delegates were in attendance, and organized by calling to the chair a member of their body. They then proceeded to business, appointing delegates to the National Convention and adopting many excellent and important resolutions. Col. A. W. Donahue was then nominated for Governor by acclamation, and Jas. Winston, for Lieutenant Governor. The Convention after despatching all the other business before them unanimously recommended MILLARD FILLMORE and JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, for President and Vice President. Thus it will be seen that Missouri has joined her sister States in presenting these two statesmen and patriots to the consideration of the National Convention. This is what we expected of her, and fully she came up to our most ardent expectations, and not only done honor to herself, but to the entire South.

Florida, unwilling to be left alone, and always ready to give her views in relation to important men and measures, has also held a Convention. Resolutions in favor of the Compromise measures were unanimously adopted. After much other business, the Convention declared preference for MILLARD FILLMORE and W. H. GRAHAM, of N. C., for President and Vice President. Delegates were appointed, and instructed to carry out the preference of the Convention. Well done Florida!

Virginia has also met in Convention and passed resolutions favorable to Mr. Fillmore, sustaining the compromise, in favor of non-intervention, restrictive tariff, &c., but we have only time to announce the fact, without offering comment. Virginia has always held the proud position she now occupies.

We must confess that all this is very gratifying to us, and fully sustains us in what we have heretofore asserted—that the South is for Fillmore, and should be so. The Whig candidate, and we hope and believe that he will, at the next election, will run up thousands to suit in and elect him.

We learn from the last Garrard Banner, that the proprietor of that paper has been desirous of closing up his business, and offers his entire establishment for sale on very reasonable terms. It is an excellent location, and the office is well conducted and continues to make money. We insert his card:

Notice.—Being desirous of closing up my business, I will offer for sale the Banner Office establishment. The materials are mostly new and in good order. In connection with the Printing Office, there is an excellent Job Office at all times every variety of job work. I consider this one of the best locations of any kind in Kentucky for job work. For an inquiring young man, an excellent opportunity is now offered to make money. I will sell upon reasonable terms.

SALE OF THE KENTUCKY WHIG.—We understand that the administrator of the late R. R. LINDSEY, will sell the establishment of this paper, published at M. Sterling, Ky., on the 30th inst., at public sale, together with all accounts due the office, and a list of 800 paying subscribers.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed the bill allowing the use of juries of the State for the confinement of fugitive slaves.

A SINGULAR TESTIMONIAL.—A correspondent of one of the eastern papers, says, that 10,000 square feet of land in the Washington Cemetery, near New York city, have been deeded to the trustees for the erection of a monument, 150 feet high, to Henry Clay, the cost of which is to be raised by subscription from twenty-five cents to one dollar, from the citizens of the United States. This is a singular mode of testifying the respect and gratitude of the donors, however large may be the measure of their admiration. To most men a monumental honors have rather too posthumous a character to be contemplated with satisfaction or delight.

It is said that the river and harbor at Lexington \$120,000 will be reported to the House, at Washington, in a few days. The sum of \$200,000 is appropriated for the improvement of the Mississippi river below the rapids, and the Ohio, including the repairs of the locks at Cumberland, and the Missouri and Arkansas rivers.

ANOTHER RIO GRANDE EXPEDITION.—Brevet General O. F. Johnson, Colonel Wheat, Major Howell, and others of the late useful expedition in Northern Mexico, have come to New Orleans, it is said to prepare for another expedition, which is reported, is to be commanded by an American General of distinction—perhaps General Quitman.

IMPRISONMENT OF A U. S. CONSUL.—Information has been received from Greece that the Rev. James King, a missionary of the American Board, and U. S. Consular Agent at Athens, has been condemned to fifteen days imprisonment, and afterwards to be sent out of Greece, for having preached in his own house, against the doctrines of the Greek church, and also for having published a book against said church. Dr. King is an American, although he has resided in Greece for twenty-four years. The prison to which he was consigned is of the most loathsome character, and the guards had to escort him thither, in order to protect him from popular vengeance.

It is said that the Whig members of Congress have determined, by an almost unanimous expression of sentiment, to hold the Convention in Baltimore.

Col. I. W. Irwin has resigned the office of Senator of the district composed of the counties of Logan, Simpson and Butler. He is now residing in Washington City, having accepted a clerkship in the Department of the Interior.

The Paducah Journal states that the money, notes, books, papers, etc., of the Branch of the Bank of Louisville, (the building of which was destroyed in the great fire at that place a few days ago,) were in the vault, and their fate was not known until Monday, when the rains were cleared away and the vault door opened. It fortunately happened that everything was safe and unharmed.

THE GREAT CHURCH CASE.—In the matter of the Methodist Episcopal Church North and South, a reference pursuant to the order of the United States Circuit Court, has commenced before Mr. Commissioner Nelson, in New York, respecting the division of the property which is estimated at over \$750,000.

The Rev. Joshua Soule, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been formally requested to pay a visit to California. The request comes from the Missionary Society of the Church South.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We learn from Capt. Bell, of the John Simpson, that the late steamer Col. King, which had her boilers at Chickasaw, on the Tennessee river, a few days ago, exploded, so that she was killed or even hurt by the explosion.

CAMPBELL LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.—The publishers of this able and deservedly popular Whig journal announce their intention of commencing the publication of a campaign paper in June, or as soon as the nominations of the two parties are made, to continue until the election in November. Single copies 50 cents; five copies \$2; fifteen copies \$5; thirty-three copies \$10.

ENLARGED.—The Lexington Observer & Reporter, one of the oldest and best conducted papers in the State, comes to us very much enlarged, and otherwise very materially improved. We are truly glad to see such evidences of its increasing prosperity, and hope it may long continue to receive that support and patronage which it so eminently merits.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday last, Mr. H. C. of N. H., presented a petition praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. This was also, at the instance of Mr. Maugham promptly laid on the table. The Senate does not seem inclined to favor the presentation of the miserable slip with which the abolitionists are disposed to encumber it.

Claims of the Heirs of Gen. Lafayette.—The heirs of Gen. Lafayette have brought suit to recover several hundred acres of land, having a front of six hundred yards beyond the old fortifications at New Orleans. This is claimed as a portion of the 11,520 acres of land granted to Gen. La Fayette by Congress.

CLAY FESTIVAL IN NEWPORT, KY.—A large number of the citizens of Newport, without distinction of party, celebrated the anniversary of the birth day of Henry Clay by a Supper at the Queen Sabie Hotel, on Monday evening.

In the news from California it is said that the fugitive slave bill has passed the Legislature. The bill referred to is one allowing the owner of a slave brought into the State before the formation of the Constitution, to remove them within six months.

Light was struck through the large tunnel on the Covington and Lexington Railroad, on Saturday night last. The miners met at about half past 10 o'clock, and hundreds passed through the tunnel on Monday. The company intend to celebrate the event by a grand barbecue in about two weeks.

FIRE IN THE CAPITOL.—A fire (supposed to be accidental) was discovered about two o'clock yesterday morning, in the office of the supreme Court of the United States, whereby several desks and the books and papers on them were consumed. It is stated that most if not all of those destroyed can be replaced without much difficulty, and that the valuable archives of the Court were very little, if any, defaced or injured.

RAILROAD CONVENTION AT KNOXVILLE.—We copy the following article from the Knoxville Register, proposing a Railroad Convention in that place, sometime in August next. The suggestion is a good one, and we hope all interested will immediately take the matter in hand, and thus insure the meeting of all the friends of the proposed Railroad. We would, however, suggest that an earlier time be fixed upon for holding the Convention. Say sometime the last of June. The sooner the meeting is held, the better, perhaps. But let the Convention be held.

The great and magnificent project conceived by the leading internal improvement spirits of the years 1835 and '36, of connecting the south Atlantic cities, by means of a railway, with the Ohio and the vast country north of it, is again seriously contemplated. Many considerations might be suggested why another effort should not be made to consummate this great result, but we propose to refer all such considerations to the deliberation of a convention to assemble in this city some time during the month of August next. There can be no question of the enterprise inhabiting of Cincinnati, Louisville and a large portion of Kentucky, are now anxiously looking to a railroad communication with the Atlantic through East Tennessee, and that Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, as well as Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, are looking to a communication with the north by means of the same route. Living so remotely from each other as do those who desire the accomplishment of this great work, and having so few facilities for intercommunication, it is impossible that they can act with that concert which is so indispensably necessary to the achievement of the end they all have so much at heart. The convention which assembled here in 1836, contributed greatly to the building up of the present railroad system of the south. It is now only necessary that a similar convention should assemble at this place, and we have not the slightest doubt but that the ways and means can and will be devised to unite the Ohio with the cities of the south, by the construction of less than two hundred miles of rail road.

Let the convention, then, be assembled, and let Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, Danville and other portions of Kentucky; let Charleston and South Carolina, Savannah, Augusta, Mobile and other cities of Georgia; let Mobile, Montgomery and other portions of Alabama, be represented in the convention, and the grand work which the Unioned States have labored so assiduously and faithfully to accomplish, may soon be realized.

We have had the foregoing ideas in contemplation for some time past, but they have been suggested to us as fresh recently by seeing a call for a rail road convention at Asheville, in South Carolina. If that place should be selected, we think it probable the attendance of delegates would be confined to those from Tennessee and South Carolina alone. But we think the commercial interests of a large portion of the south, and the success of a number of important railways, require a general attendance of delegates from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Alabama, we suggest Knoxville as the most eligible point for the convention.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of yesterday, confirms the report of the death of Hon. Wm. C. Marshall, and gives the following particulars of the affair: Mr. W. C. Marshall, recently a candidate for Congress, had a dispute in Brookville, Bracken county, with Mr. Wilson, the keeper of a hotel in that town. During the trouble, while high words were passing, Marshall drew a pistol and fired at Wilson, the ball passing through his left arm. In an instant Wilson returned the fire, shooting Marshall in the forehead, which ball, and in a few minutes expired. So much for one tragedy.

Since the above was in type, we find the following in the Maysville Eagle of Saturday: Wm. C. Marshall not killed.—We are very happy to state that the rumor that Mr. Marshall, of Augusta, had been killed in an affair at Brookville, of the 14th inst., was unfounded. Mr. Marshall is at home enjoying his usual health, and so far from being killed or wounded, has had no quarrel, affray, or difficulty of any kind, with any one. How so false and cruel a rumor could have originated, we are at a loss to conjecture. It has already planted pain and sorrow in the bosom of thousands; but we trust the truth will speedily overtake the winged falsehood and restore the hope and joy of his numerous relations, friends, and admirers.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—Three percent per annum is the increase of population in the United States, according to the census returns. The Baltimore American, alluding to this increase, says: Leaving out of the account the additions which are made every year to the aggregate of our population by emigrants from Europe, the natural increase of our people may all of the basis of an nation to which could not be applied to any other country. We are bound to be the most populous and the most powerful of living nations. This is our destiny.

The town of Granada, Yalobamba county, Miss., held an election last week under the provisions of a recent law, submitting to the voters of the town the question, whether voters or non-voters should be sold there in less quantities than one gallon. The vote stood "against retail," 62; "for" it, 29.

M. Kossuth is returning so rapidly from his Southern tour as plainly to indicate that, notwithstanding his affected republicanisms of parade and ostentation, the absence of it during his visit to that region has not been very agreeable to him. Leaving Montgomery (Ala) on Wednesday morning, and passing through Augusta, (Ga.) he arrived on Friday at Charleston, where he remained on Saturday evening, and then departed for Wilmington (N. C.) Neither at Augusta or Charleston was there any public reception or demonstration of any kind.

WE are giving Dry Goods and Groceries for HEMP. W. B. MORROW & CO. April 23, '52

DAVIE, KY.,
Friday Morning, April 23 1852.

White & Baldrige.

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